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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910.

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T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Laurent, Esq.,
Hongkong, November 16, 1909. 1424

THE OLDEST UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD.

The oldest educational institution in ter-
ritory belonging to the United States, says
the Educational Review, is the University of
St. Thomas at Manila, which was founded
in 1605. The oldest in America is the Uni-
versity of San Marcos at Lima, Peru,
founded in 1551. The second oldest is the
University of Cordoba, Argentine Republic,
founded in 1713.

The oldest universities, thirty-seven in
number, are here named, together with the
year when founded and the number of
students in attendance—

Year No. stu-		
founded	dents	
1292	8,510	Ashar University, Cairo
1293	1,293	University of Padua, Italy
1308	2,000	Bologna, Italy
1311	1,702	Montpellier, France
1313	3,813	Oxford, England
1320	16,935	University of Paris
1322	1,038	Padua, Italy
1324	6,946	Naples, Italy
1327	2,970	Toulouse, France
1328	1,232	Salamanca, Spain
1329	3,589	Cambridge University, England
1329	350	University of Perugia, Italy
1330	2,916	Columbiana, Portugal
1333	3,316	Rome
1339	896	Greifswald, Germany
1346	1,588	Valadolid, Spain
1348	3,901	Prague, Bohemia
1357	1,235	Sienna, Italy
1361	1,627	Paris, Italy
1364	2,543	Cracow, Austria
1365	9,440	Vienna
1366	2,089	Heidelberg University, Germany
1366	2,709	University of Ferrara, Italy
1402	1,407	Wurzburg, Bavaria
1409	4,781	Leipzig
1409	515	Marseilles
1411	306	St. Andrew's University, Scotland
1419	707	University of Moscow, Russia
1427	814	University of Genoa, France
1441	2,456	Bordeaux
1457	2,167	Freiburg, Germany
1460	683	Basle, Switzerland
1465	6,825	Budapest, Hungary
1477	1,710	Uppsala, Sweden
1479	1,012	Copenhagen
1484	1,100	Aberdeen, Scotland

The University of Berlin, which stands
next to that of Paris in numbers, was not
founded until 1809, but has a total of
13,881 students, all told, with 9,240 in
actual attendance upon the lectures at the
university buildings.

The largest institution in South America
is the National University of Buenos Ayres,
with 2,950 students. The largest institution in Canada
is the University of Toronto, with 2,547
students.

The University of London, which has
faculties of theology, law, medicine, science,
music, art, engineering and economics,
with 707 instructors, has 6,341 students
and ranks among the great universities of
modern times.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST ILLNESS.

MAKE it a rule of your home to keep
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
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Builders of Steamers up to 1000 Tons.
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Castings, Forgings, Roofs and Bridge Work.
SLIPPING AND REPAIRS AT LOWEST RATES.
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Ground Floor Shop To Let in
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THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
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EXCURSION TO MACAO.
On SUNDAY, THE 31st JULY,
The Company's Steamship 'SUI AN',
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
FARES AS USUAL.
By kind permission of Colonel Prior and Officers the Band of the 19th Rajpoots
under Bandmaster Coke will play during the trip.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET
WHARF. This steamer connects with the steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.
First-class fare by steamer leaving at 1 P.M. and returning with excursion steamer
at 5 P.M., \$4. Single Fare also \$4.
J. ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 26, 1910. 12

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
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MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS
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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
Terms—From \$5 per day Max. Telephone Add: "Peak Hotel."
Town Office: 4, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

DIAMONDS AND GEM-SET JEWELLERY
Rings, Brooches Ear-rings, Pins, Pendants, Hair-combs,
Charms, Chains, Links, &c.

Jade Stone and Chinese Made Gold Jewellery.
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, OPTICAL GOODS.

Repairs of Watches and Jewellery effected by experienced Europeans.
J. ULLMANN & CO.
34, Queen's Road Central Opposite General Post Office.

BANK HOLIDAY.
IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of
1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will
be CLOSED for the transaction of Public
Business on MONDAY, 1st August.
Hongkong, July 27, 1910. 919

NOTICE.
TRANSLATE your LETTERS, COM-
MERCIAL PAPERS, DISCUSSIONS,
etc. etc. in English, German, French,
Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Chinese,
Japanese, Malay, and Indian. Copies
Typewritten, Stenographic, all kinds of
commercial work, Private Codes and Ciphers,
and Accounts, etc., etc. will be effected
with care, secrecy, promptness and at
moderate terms.
For particulars apply to
GENERAL TRANSLATORS,
P. O. Box 103, Hongkong.
Hongkong, July 5, 1910. 846

NIGHT STEAMER TO
CANTON.

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMER,
S.S. SAN CHEUNG
Fitted throughout with Electric Light
and Fan, supplied in all Cabins.
Captain J. McGarry.

LEAVES Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M.
on
SUNDAY, TUESDAY & THURSDAY.
Leaves Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 P.M. on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.
Fare, 1st-Class, \$2.50 single passage.
Meals.....\$1 each.
Servants' passages must be paid for.
ORLEANS STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
No. 225, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, November 12, 1908. 146

Business Notices.
THE
EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.
ASBESTOS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Packings and Jointing for All Purposes.
LUBRICANTS, PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES.
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Without doubt this
is the Finest Blend
of TEA, at the Price,
to be had in China.
A 5 or 10 Catty Box con-
tains one of the most
acceptable Presents to those
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ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED
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Prices:—Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.
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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
O. B.
BEER
IS MADE FROM BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIALS AND BY MOST
SCIENTIFIC METHODS.
Price \$12.00 - - - Per Case.
THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME TONIC IS
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\$14.00 - - - Per Case.
From your dealer, or from the
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SAFE REMEDIES FOR ALLAYING THE IRRITATION.
SUN GLASSES.
HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA
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NESTOR SANITARY FLUID
A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.
One Pint Tins 50 cents. One Gallon Tins \$2.00.
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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. ELECTRICITY THROUGHOUT
HOT AND COLD WATER. SHOWER AND TANK BATHS.
Renowned Cooking. Central for all Theatres Chief Places of Interest and Fashionable
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DRESS LINENS AND EMBROIDERIES.
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With Classified List, Cable Addresses, Telephone
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A Guide to Firms and Agencies.
To ensure correct insertion Residents in Hongkong and Kowloon
are requested to send in Name, Address and Telephone Number.
Mr Reginald Hayward is authorised to accept contracts for the above publication.
In case of other correspondents being appointed their names will be
duly advertised.
Hongkong, June 18, 1910. 719

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WEISMANN'S
PURE FRESH COFFEE
Roasted and ground on our
premises daily.
IN 1/2 LB. AND 1 LB. TINS.
Hongkong, July 20, 1910. 822

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The WINNING POST SUMMER
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The Dog Doctor, by R. Doherty \$1.75
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A Pure, Distilled Table Water.
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MIXES WELL WITH WINES & SPIRITS.
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Hongkong, June 27, 1910

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

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HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
FALCONER & Co. are Agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
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SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

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SPECIALIST IN ENLARGING AND BROMIDE WORK.
Select Views of Hongkong and South China.
Special Department for Developing and Printing for Amateurs
CAMERAS FOR HIRE.

Thousands of Dollars are saved by the expenditure of as many cents.

SOLIGNUM

THE Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT
IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANTS.
Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War
Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.
Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,
SIEMSEN & Co.,
(Machinery Dept.) HONGKONG.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

No. 2 Queen's Road, Central.
A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
SITUATED in the most central position. Large and airy Rooms. Hot and Cold
Water Baths. Gas and Electric Light. Cuisine entirely under European Super-
vision. Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Monthly Rates for Table and Dinner.
Terms moderate.
FREDERICK REICHMANN, Proprietor and Manager,
(Late Manager of J. Lyons & Co. (Trocadero) leading Casino in London and of the
Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo).
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT" Hongkong.
Hongkong, December 1, 1909.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

(BAY & CONNAUGHT HOTEL).
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entire
New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, under the
supervision of an experienced French Chef.
PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to **MANAGER.**
L. GAMBAU, Proprietor, N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager,
Hongkong, October 3, 1908.

WHITE ANTS.

AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM
THE BEST
WOOD PRESERVATIVE.
30 YEARS' SUCCESS
THE ONLY EFFECTIVE AND
LASTING PROTECTION
AGAINST
WHITE ANTS.
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SOLE AGENTS:
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NATURAL
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AGENCIES:
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Co.
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Co.

For particulars, apply to
H. OISHI,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 8, 1908.

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in the above Company will be held at the
Company's Offices, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, July 30th, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors and Statement of Accounts to
June 30th, 1910.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 25th to the
30th July, both days inclusive.
By Order,
HARRY EYRE,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 22, 1910.

VIENNA CAFE COMPANY
(1910), LIMITED.
(RECONSTRUCTED).QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Opposite Post Office.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT
(Table d'hôte or à la carte).
AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT
REFRESHMENTS.

Specially selected brands of
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, etc.AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY.
A FRENCH CHEF.

Hongkong, July 23, 1910.

OWEN B. WILKS & CO.,
GENERAL & COMMISSION
AGENT.

STOCKS KEPT OF
SHIPOWNERS ANTI-FOULING
COMPOSITIONS
FOR SHIP BOTTOMS (GREYBOND BRAND).

ANTI-FRICTION METALS,
GRIPOLY BELTING,
METALLIC FILAMENT and other.
ELECTRIC LAMPS, FANS AND
SUPPLIES.

46, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEGRAM, WANDERERS. TEL. 908.
Hongkong, August 3, 1908.**WING ON CO.,**
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW SHIP-
MENTS OF
Drapery, Grocery, Iron-
mongery, Grockery, Glass and
China Ware,
Furniture, Watches & Clocks.

The Cheapness and quality of
their Goods have no equal.209-213, DES VŒUX ROAD
CENTRAL,
107, CONNAUGHT ROAD
CENTRAL,
(Transit past the Door).Telephone 186.
Hongkong, June 12, 1910.

THE BLACK PERIL.

Chances of a Native Rising
in South Africa.(BY STANLEY PORTER IN THE
"MANCHESTER DISPATCH.")

Lord Gladstone, who has just taken up
his new duties at the Cape, is a man to be
envied and to be pitied—to be envied
because of the splendid opportunity he will
have of proving his ability; to be pitied
because he has no practical knowledge of
the problem he will have to solve, and
because the misdeeds of the population at home
entirely misrepresents the nature of his
task.

Outside South Africa itself, nine people
out of ten, ninety-nine out of a hundred,
perhaps, regard the Union and the ques-
tions which will arise as a direct conse-
quence of the new Constitution as the most
important issues of the subcontinent to-day.
No view could be more incorrect. The
Constitution is a deeply interesting ex-
periment; in course of time it may be-
come a great factor in the development
of the country; but for the moment it
is entirely dwarfed by the native
question, the "black peril," which came
into being when the first white man
set foot in South Africa, and has grown
more deadly with every increase in the
white population, with every stage in that
inevitable forward movement which has
brought each tribe in turn into contact
with the white invaders.

Briefly stated, the native problem—
which Lord Gladstone will be compelled
to solve during his term of office, for it has
grown so urgent now that no further delays
are possible—is this: "What is to be the
future status of the South African native?
Is he to be kept in a state of subjection; is
he to become the political equal of the
white man; or is he to be gradually elimi-
nated?"

No far, nothing tangible has been done,
no effective steps have been taken in the
direction of a settlement; yet the white
population cannot be blamed for this,
owing to the rapid changes in conditions
which the developments of the last few
years have produced. The native of to-
day is utterly different from the savage
who hurried himself against civilisation,
blindly, irrationally, because
the new regime was a strange thing, and,
therefore, hateful. The native was then
a tribesman, following a tribal leader,
and loathing, and loathed by all the
other tribes, which, as often as not were
ready to help in his defeat. He fought
because he was a savage, not because he
was a black man, a distinction of enormous
importance.

UNITED BLACK NATION.

To-day the tribesman has practically
ceased to exist. The downfall of Loben-
gula, the last great independent chief, has
brought the deathblow to the tribal system;
the growth of the railways and the mining
camps have since made it possible for Zulu,
Xhosa, Mafikeng, and Cape natives to
meet on neutral ground, and to find that,
after all, tribal differences are as nothing
compared to the great bond of colour. You
can see the result to-day in every village
camp where Zulu and the Xhosa and the
almost up to the Equator, perhaps. For the
first time in its history, South Africa has
a black nation, an African people, which is
absolutely united on the one great question
—its detestation of the white man. More-
over, this new nation has definite aims and
a definite policy, the latter directed by
leaders who have learned both the sources
of the white man's strength and the causes
of the black man's failure in the past.

It is a strange thing, this new people.
Politically, it might be called almost
civilised; socially, it is mainly barbarian;
in the field, it would be wholly savage.
The position in South Africa to-day, is
terribly serious. The native problem has
reached the stage when it is no longer
possible to deal with it in the time-honoured
academic style, to write of it in monthly
reviews, to hand it over to be solved by a
Royal Commission. It is going to solve
itself, possibly, this year, as soon as the
native crops are threshed—that is, before
the end of June—probably, no later than
next year, and the solution will be reached,
not through the medium of ink and paper,
and high-sounding platitudes concerning
the rights of man, but through the means
of bayonets and lead and high explosives,
crudely practical things, which, in most
cases, obviate the necessity of after-discus-
sion.

Optimists—and South Africa has always
been overstocked with those folk—point
out that, hitherto, all native risings have
proved unsuccessful, even when the white
population was far smaller than it is now,
and that, at what should have been the
psychological moment, when Boer and
Briton were engaged in a death struggle,
the natives remained apparently passive
spectators; and from these facts they
deduce arguments to prove that all danger
most necessarily is over. Nothing could

(Continued on Page 3.)

HUGHES and HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instruc-
tions from THE REGISTRAR, SUPREME
COURT, to sell by Public Auction,
on
SATURDAY,
the 30th July, 1910, at Noon, at their
SALES ROOMS, No. 8, DES VŒUX
ROAD, Corner of Ice House Street,—
THE GOODS AND CHATTELS
of the "Chan Wah Firm," No. 53,
Queen's Road Central,
in One Lot.

Terms:—At Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 27, 1910.

Intimations.

J. T. SHAW,
Tailor & Outfitter.

Hongkong, November 1, 1908.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO.,
LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars
1.50 per Share for the six months
ending 30th June, 1910, will be payable on
FRIDAY, 29th July on which date
Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from WEDNES-
DAY, 26th to FRIDAY, 29th July (both
days inclusive) during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 12, 1910.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50
per Share for the six months ending
30th June, 1910, will be payable on
FRIDAY, 29th July, on which date Divi-
dend Warrants may be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from WEDNES-
DAY, 26th to FRIDAY, 29th July (both
days inclusive) during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1910.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

EVERY KIND
OF
Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,
35, WELLINGTON STREET.
Hongkong, May 5, 1910.

**THE BIRD IN
THE HAND**

(A BIRD IN THE HAND IS
WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.)

"THE bird in the hand" is the
merchant's best customer within
the store. It requires some sort of
attraction in the first place to get the
customer there—about the best at-
traction is a real, live advertisement;
something good that will catch the eye
that has been carefully written, artisi-
tically compiled and strikingly set up.
Advertisements in the China Mail and
Overland China Mail read the best,
look the best and give the best results.

Hongkong, April 12, 1910.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Masseur MEIJI SHA,
GRADUATE OF
KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL.
ATTENDANCE AT
PATIENTS' RESIDENCES.
No. 171, WAN CHAI ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, June 2, 1910.



TORIC lenses are ground with a deep
inner curve. This inner curve of the
TORIC conforms to every movement of the
eye and makes the sight equally clear in
every portion of the glass.

TORICS will set closer to the eye than
the ordinary flat lens thus doing away with
the annoying reflections from the edge of
the glass.

For those who wish the very best in
lenses we recommend TORICS.

We manufacture TORICS on all pre-
scriptions in White, London Smoke or
Amber.

CLARK & Co.,
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.
HONGKONG HOTEL MANSIONS,
(First Floor),
PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

(Sole Manufacturers of Toric Lenses for South China).

Hongkong, July 28, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
VACANT from the 1st of August, One
Well FURNISHED FRONT ROOM.
Very Central, good verandah, splendid
view, every convenience and attention for
one or two Gentlemen.
Apply to
"LISTER,"
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, July 22, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
1st September. BOWEN ROAD.
WESTERN BLOCK OF DWELLING
HOUSES at present occupied as
Artillery Officer's Quarters.
Suitable for Boarding House.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, June 28, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 14, DUDELLI
STREET.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, January 1, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TER-
RACE.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, February 24, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
TWO Good FURNISHED BEDROOMS.
BAKKA ROAD, THE PEAK.
Apply to
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 7, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
OFFICES in DES VŒUX ROAD
CENTRAL, corner of Ice House St.
Apply to
Messrs PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,
3, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, June 1, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
FLOUR and Five-Roomed HOUSES, at
Kowloon.
New and Commodious SHOPS, NATHAN
ROAD, Kowloon. Immediate possession.
Cheap Rentals.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, March 23, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.
FINE SALE, TOP ORIST, at Peak
commanding magnificent view of the
Harbour and adjacent islands.
Premises at SHAMNEY, CANTON,
lately in occupation of the Canton-Kowloon
Railway.
Nos. 19 & 23, SHEELLY STREET,
New 6-roomed Houses.
No. 9, BEACONFIELD ARCADE
Shop.
GODOWN D. S. DUDELLI STREET.
No. 67, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, April 12, 1907.

To Let.

TO LET.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
OFFICES facing the Harbour lately
in occupation of Messrs Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, December 1, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.
21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.
GODOWNS, 151 to 154, PRAYA EAST.
OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT
ROAD, 3rd Floor.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, RYAN TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st
Floor.
SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Moderate
Rent, PRAYA EAST—Corner of Obser-
vation Place. The Tram stop at the door.
Also new EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining
the new Seamen's Institute, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, January 1, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.
NINE ROOMS, Electric Light
throughout. Splendid Harbour View.
Apply to
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 9, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.
BUXLEY LODGE, CAINE ROAD,
suitable for a Boarding House, School,
College, or Family Residence, recently
painted and renovated throughout. Im-
mediate possession.
Apply to
CHATER & MODY,
Hongkong, May 14, 1908.

To Let.

TO LET (IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).
"LUGNSLAND EAST."
No. 18, PEAK ROAD.
NINE-ROOMED HOUSE. Electric
Light fittings.
Bathrooms and W.C.s.
Below the top line.
Halfway to the Peak.
Rent \$200 per month including taxes.
Apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1910.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 33 and
37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1908.

**THE TYPHOON
MAP.**

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPED FOR HANGING.
EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE IT.
Price Ten Cents.
From the "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 23, 1910.

CHEONG HING.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE,
AND SILK EMBROIDERIES.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.
**BUSINESS
COMMENCED,
WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY.**
HONGKONG, 77, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
Hongkong, July 11, 1910.

THE "ASAHI" BREWERY

IS SITUATED NEAR THE
"SUITA" SPRINGS.
THESE Celebrated WATERS are used
in the manufacture of our Beer.
PURITY GUARANTEED.
Note Purity List:—
"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO"
BEER.
Per Case 4 doz. gts.
\$12.00.
Per Case 8 doz. pta.
\$13.50.
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL
RETAILERS.
Hongkong, May 19, 1908.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	For case of 1 doz.
1-SUPERIOR FINE, Red Capsule	\$20
2-SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule	23
3-WATSON'S *** COGNAC, Gold Capsule	23
4-SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	23
5-VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule	33
6-FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule	40
7-JENNESSY ***	20
8-BOUQUETEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	40

MARIE BRIZARD AND ROGERS

	Per Doz.
1-FINE PALE COGNAC	\$20.80
2-O. F. V. O. ***	64.80
3-VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 80 Years Old	100.00

Note—For Hongkong the above Prices will be increased by the amount of duty payable—\$7.20 per Dozen.

NEW PIANOS

ON HIRE

AT

\$10 PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13, 1907.

POWELL'S

Are introducing to their customers and the general public, a new wood for furniture construction known as

LIME WOOD

A heavy, close grained timber, eminently suited to the climate and guaranteed not to warp or crack.

FURNITURE

Made from this wood is especially free from all classes of insect life, the odour of the lime wood being distasteful to all insects.

We are exhibiting, in our show-window, a collection of LIME WOOD FURNITURE, showing a complete

DINING-ROOM SUITE WITH CHINA CABINET AND PEDESTALS.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

'EMPIRE'

CINEMATOGRAF THEATRE, PREMIER HALL OF THE COLONY, ONE VICTORIA ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Central Market.

Performance—7.15 to 9 and 9.15 to 11.30 p.m.

Re-appearance of Miss EVA HUGHES.

The eminent Soprano and Dancer Miss MAGGIE FRAZER.

The Infantile Actor LITTLE PERCY.

GRAND SUCCESS of the Queen of the Banjo MISS LAURA DIAMOND.

GRAND MATINEES: SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, at 4 P.M. AT REDUCED PRICES.

suburban club has one or other of these services and the striker-out gives them very little preference. The novelty has been overdone and has not improved the game. The good, straight English service, hit hard and well placed, is more formidable than all the "twists". With it the brothers R. F. and H. L. DOWNEY were able to conquer the best players of three continents. They have retired from the game, but there are still a few players who are content with simplicity. OTTO FROSTHEIM, the German champion, whose entire method is stringently reminiscent of the quiet and deadly accuracy of H. L. DOWNEY, relies for his success upon a straight drive on both the forehand and the backhand. He may yet win the championship of England.

The fact is, the argument continues, that certain injudicious writers have done a great deal to spoil the game of tennis as it was played. The best "screwed" or "twisted" ball is a slow ball. It is slow through the air, and slower after it has touched the ground. The only exception is the ball hit by a rising racket which imparts a rolling spin, and that is as old as the game itself. Those who remember the days of H. F. LAWSON, a pioneer of lawn tennis, and recall his great driving powers from the back-line, know that the speed at which he made the ball travel has never been exceeded. He executed the "lifted" stroke in a different manner from that which is now popular, but the inverted what is still, without doubt, the most effective method of hitting a ball at tennis.

Watching the rationally bounding balls at Wimbledon one may sigh for an hour of LAWSON to show their utility, or even for the robust methods of S. H. SMITH. Before the latter's hard, decisive hitting many a player with a legion of tricks has learned that they avail little when used against an opponent who hits hard and with heart-breaking sureness. The lesson which S. H. SMITH taught has not been learned; when a new school arises which will have something of his supreme contempt for the subtleties of the game, the championship will be in less danger of departing from England.

Fortunately we have still a few players who have not been tempted from the path of straight tennis. Messrs. GORE and RUSSELL among the number. Their high average of success at an age when most men have retired from active athletic pursuits may suggest that there is more in the simple game than the advocates of contortion will allow. The article from which we have quoted deals at considerable length with the cause of championships still being won by veterans, and, after carefully analysing the question, comes to a conclusion which seems quite feasible and which would appear to account for this striking fact. It is that the younger men are devoting all their attention to a style of play that is pretty to watch, but which has very little chance against the directness and practical character of the older methods. The opinion is expressed that if players can rid themselves of the stultifying belief that "twists" and "screws," "chops," and "break-backs" can compensate for the lack of clean driving and accurate placing there will be hope for English tennis. This plea for simplicity of method and the use of force combined with skill in "placing" is worthy of consideration by all who aspire to wield the racket with any degree of success.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Lady May gave a dinner at Government House on Wednesday, the 27th inst. The following were invited—Commodore Eyles, Mr. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Deputy-Inspector General and Mrs. Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Leira, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Trautschold, Mr. Macdonald, Capt. da Cunha Lima, Capt. Hopcraft, and Mr. C. E. Davidson. After dinner the party went to the Band Concert in the Public Gardens.

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THE MOSQUITO PEST.

It is satisfactory to state that the Sanitary Department is taking steps to prevent the increase of malaria, which, as everybody knows, is largely spread through the agency of mosquitoes. A keen look-out is now being kept for likely breeding places of these pests, and the officers of the Department are charged to be most vigilant in this work. Householders are being warned not to leave any disused vessels lying about, for it often occurs that these get partially filled with rain and in time the water in them becomes stagnant and the mosquito larva is rapidly bred. Another favourite breeding place is to be found in the pots in which the lotus lily is grown in the Colony. These beautiful blooms are very popular with the Chinese, by whom they are often cultivated in vessels containing stagnant water. The Sanitary Department inspectors have now, we understand, been requested to keep a special check on these things and to give instructions that the bad water is to be poured off and replaced by clean fluid. To-day at the Magistracy a prizeworthy prosecution was made by the Department when the Chinese owner of a house in Wong-nai-Chung Road, who had previously been warned, was summoned for causing a nuisance by not draining certain water tanks, etc., in which the mosquito larva was proved to be much in evidence. Mr. J. R. WOOD imposed a fine of \$10 and ordered the nuisance to be abated. We hope that this is the first of many prosecutions of this kind, for there cannot be the slightest doubt but that there are large numbers of similar cases in the Colony.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Members of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society are reminded that the adjourned annual general meeting will be held at the City Hall tomorrow evening. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance this time.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester has resolved to continue short time, but to increase the working time where possible, and has confirmed the wages settlement made with the operatives.

The Indo China government has decided upon establishing wireless telegraph stations between Saigon and Hanoi in Tonkin—a distance of about 940 miles. The postal department, with the help of specialists, will take the work in hand.

In the house of Lords on June 29 Lord Ellenborough urged the Government to make over insurance on ships illegal. Lord Brassey said that over insurance was the most fatal cause of loss of life at sea. Legislation against it was necessary to protect the honest shipper.

The Messageries Maritimes Company has undertaken to build a new and up-to-date steamer measuring 15,000 French tons. She will be the pioneer vessel of a new fleet which the company intends to build should it secure the mail contract again, tenders for which are now out.

The result of the inquiry in regard to the sinking of the French submarine Pluvinet near Calais, indicates that a fire, owing to a short circuit, occurred before the collision. The crew was asphyxiated, not drowned. The submarine probably was not under control at the time of the collision.

Forty-seven per cent. of the land of India is held by peasant proprietors. The land revenue last year totalled £19,759,060, and the net opium revenue amounted to £4,648,700, the highest total since 1902, when the return stood at £2,849,955. Nearly one-third of the land cultivated is under rice. On one tenth wheat is grown. The cotton crop last year yielded 3,643,000 bales.

Captain Mahan, the well-known American naval writer, in an article published in the Daily Mail dealing with the British and German navies, argues that the dominating feature of the situation is the apparent indisposition and slackness of the new voters in Great Britain against the resolute spirit and tremendous facilities for organising strength evident in Germany. The creation of a great German navy has necessitated the concentration of the British warships in home waters and the gradual abandonment of naval predominance in the Mediterranean, which was almost an abandonment of the most essential link in the Empire's communications.

Visitors to Aden often notice the curious appearance of the Somali boys—almost jet black skin with red or flaxen hair, and the explanation is given by Dr. J. C. Young, a medical missionary in that neighbourhood, in a little book he has just written, entitled "The Children of Arabia." The hair of the Somalis is naturally black, but when they come over to Aden from their homes in "the Horn of Africa" they think it improves their appearance to dress their heads in European style, and plaster their hair to the crown of the head with a mixture of lime and soft mud. Then when they bathe in the sea, the salt water, acting on the lime, sets free chlorine gas, which bleaches the hair, giving it a hue varying from light flaxen to dark brown.

WHY SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM? It is a mistake to allow anyone to suffer from rheumatism, as the pain can be relieved, and in most cases a cure effected by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An interesting article, entitled "The Black Peril," based on the racial question in South Africa, will be found on pages 2 and 3 of this issue.

The total trade of the United States for the year ending June 30 was upwards of \$3,000,000,000 of which the imports amounted to \$1,500,000,000, and the exports to \$1,750,000,000.

Washington telegrams give particulars of the approaching visit of the United States Atlantic Squadron to European waters. Sixteen battleships will leave the Atlantic rendezvous on October 30th and, after organizing in Divisions, will proceed to the Mediterranean.

The Annamese have discovered an ingenious way of dealing with decadency in the hereditary peerage. When a nobleman dies his son and heir only succeeds to a title one degree lower than that held by the father; so that unless the members of the family win honours for themselves an Annamese peerage soon becomes extinct.

Lance-Sergeant Parr, of the Hongkong police, died at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon from an affection of the brain, after being in the institution for less than a week. Deceased had been in the force for about seven years. The funeral took place at Happy Valley this afternoon, being attended by a large number of deceased's former colleagues.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

M. de Cour de Cogolin, one of the founders of the *Courier de Haiphong*, is now Vice-Consul for Brazil at Yokohama.

Sir Henry and Lady May are making an inspection of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton railway on Wednesday next.

It is understood that the King had intended to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Charles Dibdin, secretary of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, whose death was recently announced.

To-day being Independence Day in Peru, the Consul for Peru in Hongkong was "at home" at College Chambers, 31 Wyndham Street, this morning, when there were a large number of callers representing all sections of the community in Hongkong.

Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other Labour leaders are waxing very sarcastic over the last batch of Liberal peers to be created. One sturdy toiler declared that he had no objection to aristocrats, but he did abhor plutocrats, especially of the Liberal variety.

Sir Caspar Furdon Clarke has resigned his post of Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York owing to ill-health. The trustees, in accepting his resignation passed a resolution of regret, and ordered that Sir Caspar's salary be continued for a year, and that thereafter he be given a sum of £1000 annually for life. The trustees desire Sir Caspar to become honorary European correspondent of the institution.

ITEMS AT THE COURTS.

James Buchanan, washerman on the s.s. *Minnesota*, who was charged with stealing a bundle of 50 coppers from a money-changer's shop at Wanchai, was to-day discharged by Mr. E. R. Hallifax. It is probable that the complainant will be charged with perjury.

In reference to a case heard in the police Court on Wednesday we understand that Mr. Savage, Superintendent of Mails, prosecuted a Chinaman, aged 33, not a youth, for the theft of two silver cups, a gold chain and a blanket. A sentence of six weeks' imprisonment was imposed.

A native was arrested in a boat house at Apichau with a tin dagger in his possession. It looked a harmless weapon enough, but in the moonlight would probably serve the purpose of creating an impression that it was not exactly the kind of thing which one would care to face if threatened. A fine of \$10 was imposed at the Magistracy to-day.

A Portuguese named Bonifacio Arlegui was charged at the Magistracy to-day by his sister, Maria Gomes, with disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that there had been a family squabble. Defendant said when he came home from Mass he asked his wife why she had gone to Hongkong without his knowledge, leaving a sick child alone. She began to cry. Then his sisters came back from church and asked the wife what the matter was and she said she had had a row with defendant. Then one of his sisters began to insult him and his son threatened to fetch a man to assault him. The other sister intervened and said as it was the Sabbath Day they should not make a row but should go and see their mother's grave. Later he was given in charge by his sister. After hearing the evidence Mr. E. R. Hallifax discharged the defendant on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

A STRAIGHT TIP.

BE sure and take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting on a trip. It cannot be obtained on board the train or steamship. Changes of water or climate often cause sudden attacks of diarrhoea, and it is best to be prepared. For sale by chemists and storekeepers.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S RECORD.

REPUBLICAN APPROVAL.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 28.

At Columbus the Ohio Republican State Convention, after a defeat of the "Insurgents," adopted a platform which is expected to serve as a model for other State platforms. It warmly endorsed President Taft's legislation, which it considered unequalled in history, and extolled the tariff law.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS IN THE COMMONS.

The Opium Question.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 27.

In the debate on the Indian Estimates in the House of Commons to-day, the Hon. E. S. Montagu, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, said the new treaty with Bhutan was evidence of the Government's intention not to allow foreign interference in Nepal, Sikkim or Bhutan. He was glad that those states shared in that determination. As regards Tibet, the Government had made it clear to China that they would require strict conformity with the Anglo-Tibetan Convention of 1904 and the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1906. The assurances received from the Chinese Government left nothing to fear regarding its good faith.

Referring to the opium question, Mr. Montagu said that China claimed that she had reduced her output by more than three-tenths. There was "no absolute proof that this was so, but there was no reason to doubt it. His Majesty's Government accordingly waived the production of statistical proofs and offered China an extension of the agreement for three years more. With reference to the suggestions to shorten the period, China itself suggested ten years, but it was not suggested that there should be any reduction nor any attempt which would involve serious administrative financial considerations. The Government was examining in a friendly spirit America's tentative programme for another Opium Conference to be held at the Hague, but could not agree to a discussion of Britain's diplomatic relations with China. It was also desirable to know whether the Powers were willing to deal with the exportation of morphine and cocaine to the East.

A RESIGNATION.

(Independent News Agency's Service to the China Mail.)

Tokyo, July 28.

The resignation of Mr. R. Oshima, Civil Administrator of Formosa, has been accepted.

DEATH OF A GENERAL.

(Independent News Agency's Service to the China Mail.)

Tokyo, July 28.

General Okazaki Seizo died yesterday.

The output of minerals in India has shown a marked increase in the last six years, that calculated last year being £7,334,000, an increase of 70 per cent. compared with the output of 1909. In other large industries capital to the amount of £13,633,000 was employed last year in 232 cotton mills, having altogether 74,084 looms. There were also six woollen mills, nine paper mills, 117 factories belonging to the State, and 2473 run by private companies. The exports, raw agricultural produce, show an immense preponderance.

CLARETS.

Our Stock of Clarets is unequalled, and our prices will be found most reasonable.

Our Clarets are from the famous house of HANAPPIER & CO., of Bordeaux, and include

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TELEPHONE No. 135.

Hongkong, July 25, 1910.

THE PRINCE REGENT.

DISPLEASED WITH THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

(Wah Tsai Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, July 27.

The Prince Regent is displeased with Yua Hui Haun, Viceroy of Canton, in connection with the affair of the pirates on the island of Colowan. His Royal Highness maintains that owing to the action taken by the Viceroy in the first instance the sovereignty of Colowan has been lost to China.

CHINA'S NAVY.

(Wah Tsai Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, July 27.

Prince Tani Shun and Admiral Sah will leave Peking on the August 18th for Shanghai whence they will proceed to Japan and America to investigate naval matters.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN MANCHURIA.

(Wah Tsai Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, July 27.

It is reported that a number of revolutionists in league with Mohammedans are about to enter Manchuria from the surrounding countries.

MILITARY BAND CONCERT.

The Botanical Gardens presented a most animated appearance last night, when the popular band of the Buffs Regiment provided a rich musical treat, under the conductors of Bandmaster C. B. Hewitt. Judging from the size of the crowd the experiment of reducing the admission price to 50 cents was abundantly justified, and the promoters should now be encouraged to continue these delightful evenings at regular intervals. Personally we think once a week, preferably Saturday nights, would not be at all too often. For last night's concert the conditions were perfect. After an oppressively hot day the evening was delightfully cool, a most refreshing breeze making itself felt in all parts of the picturesque Gardens. There were the usual tasteful illuminations, and altogether the whole circumstances lent themselves to thorough enjoyment. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Sir Henry May) and Lady May were present, while H.E. Major General Broadwood and a large number of leading residents, both civilian and military, also attended. The music supplied was of a high order, and included a few sprinkling of classical pieces approved by the test of time. The manner of rendering these left nothing to be desired. The large audience revelled in the good things contributed by the musicians and gave unmistakable evidence of its approval. In a programme so full of choice numbers the task of singling out particular items for praise is not an easy one, but it can be truthfully stated that among the best work of the evening were the following numbers—March, "Nobilis" (Wagner); overture, "Othello" (Wagner); selection, "Cav

QUIETUDE IN COLOWAN.

PIRATES SURRENDER THROUGH HUNGER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MACAO, July 27.
All is quiet again at Colowan. The pirates have surrendered. If some of the outlaws have repaired to other strongholds none can tell, though the tendency is towards the belief that if any of the gang did make good their escape from the island, Hak Sah they are no longer on the island. Several of the refugees were caught while wending their way from Ka Ho to Hak Sah plucking desperately at raw potatoes and vegetables on the way to ease the pangs of a long enforced fast.

The Portuguese forces were evidently guided by the principle of sparing a life when possible, for, in good sooth, how were they to pick out the guileless from the guilty. In fact, the preliminary inquiries have failed to convict a good moiety of the captives who now number about 60.

The Patria steamed into harbour at 12.30 p.m. and the services of the Macao were not required.

Marital law will probably be revoked on Saturday.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Mr H. K. Holmes applied on behalf of the petitioning creditor, before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Pigott, at the Bankruptcy Court this morning, in the case of Y. Yau Wan alias Pan Kee for a bankruptcy petition. Mr Holmes said the notice of bankruptcy was a notice of suspension of payment. The assets were declared to be about \$1,500 and the liabilities \$3,000.

STEAM TRAWLING.

We have often wondered why the waters adjacent to Hongkong have not long ago been the scene of steam trawling. Considering the huge population of Canton and the big towns in the delta there must be an enormous demand for fish which cannot possibly be supplied by the present antiquated methods. We understand that very shortly a steam trawler will be sent to work in these waters and judging by the success which has attended a similar venture in Japan, those responsible for the inspection of a new and modern system of deep sea fishing should be able to reap a substantial reward. The opening of the Canton-Kowloon railway should help considerably in the development of such a scheme.

AN OPIUM TRANSACTION.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr Justice Hazlehead, Hung Man Chun, sued the Shun Kee firm to recover \$770 as damages for breach of contract. Defendant having agreed to purchase from plaintiff ten chests of opium and to accept delivery thereof on April 19, but failed to pay for and take delivery of the same.

Mr H. L. Donny, Sr., appeared for plaintiff and Mr S. A. Sath, instructed by Mr P. W. Goldring defended.

Mr Donny said he had been rather surprised that counsel had been engaged in that case as he had only received notice of it at 5 o'clock the previous evening and he had not had time in which to engage counsel himself. He therefore hardly knew whether to go on with the case but as his client did not wish it to be adjourned, he would be able to proceed with it, continuing Mr Donny said the claim was really the difference in the market price. The point in dispute appeared to be whether they refused to give delivery or whether defendant refused to take delivery. He did not know whether any other point would be raised now. On March 23 plaintiff agreed to sell five cases of opium which were to be delivered within twenty-five days. A few days later another five chests of opium were said to be delivered within fourteen days. There was no dispute as to the price. Plaintiff would tell his Lordship that he gave Kwong Hing Shing, the person plaintiff obtained the opium from, a delivery note, in which he said he was prepared to give delivery forthwith but defendant said they would take delivery on the following day. Instead of doing so defendant had never taken delivery.

Mr Seth—I think, my lord, a lot of time will be saved if we admit everything my friend has said up to the time we went to Kwong Hing Shing. We say we went to take delivery but the latter would not give delivery of the opium as the price had gone up.

Evidence was called, and his Lordship gave judgment for defendant.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

IN a great many of the common ills of life the average man with a few reliable remedies at hand can be just as successful in relieving the sufferer as a renowned practitioner. Emergency remedies should be always at hand. Many times doctors' bills have been saved by having a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house. No doctor can prescribe a better remedy for colic or diarrhoea. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER'S BANKRUPTCY.

Public Examination.

At the Bankruptcy Court this morning, before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Pigott, the public examination of W. H. Embarley, late of Waverley Boarding House, No. 43, Robinson Road, took place.

Mr Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver—How long is it since you came to Hongkong?

Debtor—Nearly three years.

You came to take charge of the Soldiers and Sailors Home?—Yes sir.

How long were you there?—Twenty-one months.

What did you do after that?—We went to No. 74 Caine Road.

What business did you take up?—My wife took up the keeping of a boarding house.

You and your wife?—My wife. I was looking for something else.

What did you do?—I did not get employment until February.

You did nothing?—No.

What capital had your wife to start the boarding house?—About \$200 and some furniture.

How long were you at No. 74 Caine Road?—Three months.

What happened next?—We went to a house, No. 49 Robinson Road.

That is the Waverley?—Yes.

Was it your wife of you who took the Waverley?—I took it for my wife.

Who signed the lease?—I did.

You took the Waverley then?—Yes. It was understood all along by the landlord that it was on my wife's behalf.

How long is it since you went to the Waverley?—On November 1, but we did not actually enter the premises on that date.

We really had to pay rent for two houses for two months.

What capital had you and your wife then?—No capital at all.

Just the income from the boarders?—Yes. The house was furnished as it was.

There was no other furniture there?—No.

It belonged to Mrs. Tuxford?—Yes.

You agreed to purchase that furniture from Mrs. Tuxford by instalments for \$1,000?—Yes.

On December 20, rather more than a month afterwards, you gave a bill of sale to Mr. H. K. Holmes?—Not on that furniture.

I beg your pardon, here is the bill of sale?—There was a bill of sale made out.

You admit this is the bill of sale on that furniture?—No, I did not mean it.

On February 2 you made arrangements with Mrs. Tuxford by which the furniture was to be regarded as yours and you gave her a bill of sale on some furniture?—Yes.

What is your explanation of this first bill of sale?—The first bill of sale was on our own furniture and the other was the furniture for which we gave \$1,000 to Mrs. Ford.

The first one was supposed to be. How do you explain that it was not?—It was the fault of the solicitor in copying. My lord, I think it is on the records of the court that Mr. Hinde took the blame for the bills of sale not being regular.

You must have been aware that of the sixteen pages regarding the furniture only four were your own. It is hardly possible that you would sign a bill of sale with two extra pages without knowing it?—No answer was returned.

His Lordship—I thought there was an agreement to purchase?—

Mr Fletcher—Yes, but he paid nothing.

Mr Fletcher—What were the terms of the contract?

Debtor—To pay \$25 a quarter.

His Lordship—If there was a bill of sale on that property then that property passed to him.

Mr Fletcher—I think not, I think there were conditions made and a mistake was made in the matter.

His Lordship—If there was a binding contract with regard to the property then I should have thought the property passed to him.

Mr Fletcher—I think there were certain conditions. It seems very careless for a long bill of sale to be drawn up and not to be noticed.

His Lordship—I suppose it was prepared under your supervision in your home?

Debtor—No, from the inventory. The two inventories were confused in the office in some way when the two were being copied.

Mr Fletcher—What is the immediate cause of your bankruptcy?—Having to pay too much for the business in the first place and having to borrow the money with which to do so, as well as keeping the two houses.

His Lordship—How much did you pay at Caine Road?—\$250.

That went on for four months?—For one month.

After we went to Robinson Road we found it was too far from the centre of the city and then we went to Glenelg and took two houses there. It was there we had to pay the three months rent.

Was the house carried on at a profit?—No. It was owing to the misrepresentation of the former owner. We took one month nearly \$1,000 at the Waverley.

Was the boarding house business a success?—Yes, by itself.

Mr Fletcher—It simply paid its way?—Yes. If we had not to pay the rent of the other house we would have been able to pay the instalments.

As a matter of fact you have been living on credit since you left the Soldiers and Sailors Home?—Yes. Since February, I have been working since then.

The examination was closed and an order for adjudication made.

A SOLICITOR'S POSITION.

Two witnesses were called in connection with the public examination in bankruptcy, before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Pigott, at the Bankruptcy Court this morning.

Mr Jackson said he was appearing for the two witnesses who were summoned to appear and produce any documents in connection with the case in their possession.

His Lordship—Have you any locus standi in the case?

Mr Jackson—Yes. A solicitor can appear for witnesses and that was the case in the Home practice.

His Lordship—I think you are entitled to watch the case on their behalf but don't think you have any locus standi.

Mr Jackson submitted that in any event the Official Receiver was bound by the answers of the witnesses.

The examination was closed.

HUBBUB IN THE SAN-ON PREFECTURE.

A disturbance has arisen in the San-on prefecture through the riotous behaviour of several old wives. It appears that the officials in obedience to orders have been trying to take the census of the prefecture. Exactly how they set about the work is not stated, but in any case sooner or later there were notifications mailed on the door of each house asking for various particulars needful for a census. These notices proved obnoxious to the female residents of the village. Every body knows that the Chinese are extremely suspicious of any attempt on the part of their officials to get at the number of people living in any house. Having little money, they do not want to lose it, and they cannot think of any reason why the officials should be interested in their welfare, unless there is some squeeze behind it. Then again the people are very democratic, and they do not like outsiders coming and poking about to know what is going on behind their doors. And so it came to pass that the women of the district made a great disturbance, and the officials grew afraid lest there should be trouble on a large scale. Consequently the local prefect wrote to Canton to the Viceroy for soldiers to suppress the row, and to scatter these who delight in war.

The Viceroy's reply is very interesting reading. He pointed out that the women are ignorant, busybodies and therefore are liable to make a fuss without reason. Then he laid the prefect that he ought to have seen that sufficient care was taken to inform the people of what a census meant; if it had been done they would not have been so obstreperous. Lastly, the prefect was ordered to release those whom he had arrested, and especially any who had been coerced into taking part in the trouble. The women are to be handed over to their families "who altogether know how best to manage them." Nevertheless, he sends a couple of companies of soldiers so that they could be on hand if any further trouble should arise.

The episode, however, is an index to the seared feelings of the Chinese. Theological doctrines, in sending these forward despatches to the Viceroy, base their appeal for troops on the assumption that the least trouble will give the revolutionaries the opportunity they are waiting for; it is not that the women, however rowdy, can do much harm, but malcontents, who are assumed to be ever on the watch, will seize any and every opportunity for causing further trouble. Altogether local officials these days seem to be suffering from a very bad attack of nerves.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN WAITSAP AND KWANG-NING.

Merchants in these districts are said to be at their wits' end to know what to do to enable them to carry on their business because of the number of brigands. One writer says, "Not only are things stolen by the river pirates, and passengers lose their property, but the rogues seize on those who have white soles to their shoes (by which it means those who are rich and do not sell their shoes by walking) and drag them away to be ransomed. Lately the merchants thought that they would be able to circumvent the pirates if they carried large sums in the boats, and thereupon these were purchased. But, apparently, this did not prevent robberies, for recently these boats were robbed, and in order to save trouble the pirates carried off the safes just as they were. Shippers are now discussing the advisability of purchasing some very fast light draught boats, which shall be able to steam so quickly that the pirates will not be able to overtake them. This step, as it will entail a big expense, has not yet been decided upon, and so the merchants are said to be at their wits' end in order to protect themselves from the constant depredations of the river pirates.

RICE AND BERI-BERI.

At a recent Committee meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from the (Official) Secretary to the Government of Burma saying that the Hongkong Administration appeared to have accepted the view that the use of polished rice, from which the phosphoric salts had been removed by over milling, was the cause of beri-beri, and that the Administration was apparently prepared to consider measures to exclude such rice from their territories. The letter further stated that, in the event of other Governments taking up the same attitude, the result would be very serious to the rice export trade of Burma, and asked whether the Chamber would be prepared to arrange for a conference of representatives of the rice millers to discuss the question of a voluntary modification of present processes to ensure the retention of those constituents of the grain which are said to be necessary as a protection against beri-beri.

The letter suggested that samples of polished rice should be sent to the Local Government who might be asked whether these were the kinds referred to by the Hongkong Administration and also that a sample of unpolished rice should be sent with a suggestion that this quality might be acceptable. This report having been circulated to, and adopted by, the Committee, a letter in accordance therewith was addressed to the Local Government.

AVOID ALL DANGERS.

CHOLERA is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of cholera. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

REVIEWS.

Travel and Exploration.

Exploration is prominently to the fore in the July number of the popular magazine, *Travel and Exploration*, no less than five articles coming under this heading. Perhaps the most important is the descriptive paper on the almost unknown corner of Africa—Wadai. This region is described by a well-known geographer, Dr. A. H. K. Kanne, under the attractive title, "The Last of the Sudanese Sultanates."

There is a delightfully-written paper by the late Mr Bryan Akland, describing his experiences on a particularly arduous journey from sea to sea across the South American continent—from Para to Pecos. The romantic side of missionary exploration is skilfully handled by a well known official of the Moravian Missionary Society, the Rev. Arthur Ward, in which he describes the pioneer work of this famous society "in every quarter of the globe. It is emphatically the pioneer of the frozen wastes of Alaska to the snow-capped mountains of Tibet and the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas."

When Scott does not know what to do with the hero of *St. Roman's Fall*, he makes him disappear among the Moravian missionaries. Foremost Cooper's backwoodsman and Indian know them. "Mr. Clure takes on as interpreter on his expedition in search of Franklin. Another goes with Nordenskiöld, and is drowned on his way back to Greenland. Sven Hedin disappears into Tibet from one Moravian mission-station and reappears at another. Stein, returning from his second journey to Central Asia, calls to his aid a Moravian missionary, who, in his turn, is captured by a high mountain chain by forced marches, performs a successful operation in difficult circumstances, and carries his patient safely home to Lehigh. Dillion Wallace, having found a long trail in Labrador, travels homeward by a chain of Moravian mission-stations for five hundred miles."

Two other interesting papers deal with Goa (very little visited by English people) and the district of the Prodiges in Southern Tunisia. Mr. F. G. Adair contributes a paper on the capture of a ship in which he describes very amusingly his utter failure in the capture of tunny off the Madeira coast. "Searchlight" devotes his rather caustic pen to a review of the more important books recently published in his game shooting in Africa. Some important travel books are, as usual, reviewed, among them being one on the Melanesians of British New Guinea, Mr. Ponting's "travel colour book" on Japan, and "Alpine Flowers and Gardens" by Mr. Fleming. The other features of the magazine, Sporting Travel, Exploring World, and Tourist Travel fully maintain their interest, and are, if anything, more readable than usual.

The Lone Hand.

The *Lone Hand* for July is a strong fiction number, and several of the contributions are of very high merit and racy of the soil. But there are other articles dealing with more weighty topics which will also attract attention. Mr. J. H. M. Abbott's study of George V. is admirably phrased and to the point. The absurd parochialism which still strangles the development of railway enterprises in the Commonwealth is ruthlessly exposed and the way shown that Australia should take in the matter of providing her people with proper transport facilities, while the strategic reasons for building sea-lines are also emphasized. The tale of how a submarine in the nick of time saved Australia from invasion by the Japanese battle fleet is likely to cause more satisfaction to the Australian reader than to dwellers in other lands where the Yellow Peril has not become quite so big a bogey.

WORLD RACE FOR TRADE.

The trade figures of the world for the first four months of this year have been issued by the Board of Trade:

Imports 4 months. 1910. 1909. 1908. 1907.
United Kingdom £284,000,000 £284,000,000 £284,000,000 £284,000,000
United States 112,000,000 112,000,000 112,000,000 112,000,000
Germany 100,000,000 100,000,000 100,000,000 100,000,000
France 80,000,000 80,000,000 80,000,000 80,000,000
Japan 60,000,000 60,000,000 60,000,000 60,000,000
Russia 40,000,000 40,000,000 40,000,000 40,000,000
Australia 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000
Canada 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000
Other countries 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000

EXPLOSIVES THROWN FROM AIRSHIPS.

Further Addition to the Horrors of Warfare.

In a note on the possibility of destroying towns and wiping out armies by dropping explosives from the sky, the *Law Journal* recalls that at the first Peace Conference, in 1864, the representatives of all the participating nations, save Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, signed a convention prohibiting for five years the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other analogous methods.

At the second conference, in 1907, when it was proposed to renew the prohibition till the next Peace Conference, a remarkable change in international opinion was manifested. Twenty-seven nations, including Great Britain, ratified the convention, and, besides the other old dissentients, abstained.

It soon became, therefore, that either humanitarian ideas are declining, or that the abstaining Powers had not clearly before them the horrors which unrestricted aerial warfare would involve for innocent private subjects; and it may be hoped that at the next Peace Conference the advance of man's control over the air, and the consequent advance of the airship as an instrument of war, will induce unanimity upon a proposal to renew the existing convention. The conquest of the air should not only serve to bring nations closer together in peace, but render war between them so awful as to be impossible.

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Hypocrites and Sinners, by Burton.

Two Weeks.

In the Balance, by L. G. Moberly.

Told in the Dog Watches, by Frank T. Bullen.

Lying Lips, by William Le Queux.

A Lady of France, by B. Symonds.

Perfidious Lydia, by Frank Barry.

The Fire Knave, by James M. Locke.

Simon the Sorcerer, by a Peer.

The Wife of Colonel Hughes, by Elphinstone.

The Heart of Noel, by Fred Whitlaw.

The Colonel's Fate, by Florence Warden.

Blanche's Daughter, by James M. Forman.

The Fire Knave, by James M. Locke.

The Deep Doctor, by Richard Deane.

A Haunted Inheritance, by James Blyth.

The Lonely Subaltern, by Fergus Hume.

The Ring's Highway, by H. B. Marriott.

Tangled Lives, by T. W. Speight.

New! by Charles Marriott.

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Debate in Parliament.

LONDON, July 12th.

MR CHARLES MCLAREN.

In the debate on the Suffrage Bill, Mr Charles McLaren said that the speeches of opponents were a waste of time. He did not believe the details of public opinion. He believed the great mass of women wanted votes. He was not convinced that the male electorate favoured a change. The present Bill was neither one thing nor the other. It favoured property, facilitated "faggot" votes and denied the vote to wives and mothers who were the best of their sex.

MR ASQUITH.

Mr Asquith, answering the appeal that the Bill should be allowed to go to the Committee, said that the Bill was not the kind of which the details ought to be left to the Grand Committee. He believed, having regard to the social and political expediency of such a country and Empire as ours, that it was better to maintain the distinction of sex lying at the foot of our Parliamentary system. In view of our difference of conditions the experiments in the Colonies were no guidance to us. If female franchise were granted, it must be on the widest basis, which would result in a decided majority of women electors, and the majority of women were opposed to the franchise. His reason for advocating the franchise was that true democracy was Government by consent. In view of the widespread demand for the suffrage, it was impossible to say now that we had such government.

MR BALFOUR.

Mr Balfour said that he did not believe enfranchisement would have any important effect on the national welfare of woman-kind, but he did not believe that the majority of women were opposed to the franchise. His reason for advocating the franchise was that true democracy was Government by consent. In view of the widespread demand for the suffrage, it was impossible to say now that we had such government.

MR BALFOUR.

Mr Balfour, in the course of his speech, referred to the immense increase in the number of women who supported themselves. Dealing with the exclusion of wives, he declared that the women most needing the vote were solitary women, with no man to represent them. These the Bill enfranchised.

MR BALFOUR.

Mr Balfour said that the only effect of the admission of women to Parliament would be the exclusion of men of bad character. The Bill was not quite satisfactory, but it was the best way of breaking the ice.

MR BALFOUR.

Mr Lloyd George reluctantly opposed the measure. He said that the last speech of the case against women's suffrage had been made, but the Bill was so framed by the Committee of women outside that the House of Commons was deterred from considering alternative methods in Committee. No self-respecting Legislature would accept such a position.

MR BALFOUR.

Mr Asquith Chamberlain was entirely opposed to votes for women. The passage of the Bill would mark the beginning of a revolution.

A MOTION REJECTED.

The motion to send the Bill before the Grand Committee was rejected by 320 votes to 175.

THE SECOND READING PASSED.

The Bill was read a second time by 290 votes to 190.

A GREAT CONTROVERSY LAGING IN PARIS.

A suffrage controversy is raging in Paris. Every point is being thoroughly argued and the decision of the House of Commons is awaited with much interest.

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Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
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REDELL	3389	H. E. Dowall	23rd August
COLEMAN	4537	F. W. Davies	27th September
KUMERIC	6232	G. B. McGill	20th October
AYMERIC	4363	J. Boyd	28th November

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THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamer from Colombo to	Due at	Due at
			Marseilles and London	Marseilles (Brindisi 3 days earlier)	Flymouth (London 1 day later)
DELEI	5000	Feb. 18	Manila	Mar. 4	Mar. 10
ARADIA	7000	Feb. 18	Malaya	Mar. 4	Mar. 10
ASSATE	15000	Mar. 4	Macedonia	Mar. 13	Mar. 24
MANORA	10500	Mar. 18	(Through Str. call)	Apr. 1	Apr. 7
DEVANEA	8000	Apr. 1	Moldavia	Apr. 29	May 5
DELEI	5000	Apr. 15	Mongolia	May 13	May 19
ASSATE	15000	Apr. 29	Morea	May 27	June 2
DELTA	5000	May 13	Mooltan	June 10	June 16

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at time of booking.

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RUBIA	4700	Feb. 8	March 24
STELA	8850	Mar. 8	April 24
NOBE	6700	Mar. 22	May 8
PALAWAN	4700	April 5	May 22
BORNEO	4800	April 19	June 5
SICILIA	8700	May 3	June 19
SUMATRA	6700	May 17	July 1
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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Outward.	Homeward
For Shanghai, Yokohama & Kobe	For Marseilles & Hamburg
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	For Havre & Hamburg
	S.S. BRISGAVIA.....5th Aug.
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Awerp
	S.S. SEGROVIA.....9th Aug.
	For Havre & Hamburg
	S.S. SCANDIA.....13th Aug.
	For Havre & Hamburg
	S.S. SLAVONIA.....20th Aug.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong OfficeDIRECT ROUTE TO AMERICA.
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DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent. Direct connection at Hongkong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.—Suitable State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, etc.

Trans-Pacific Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For convenience of coastwise cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hongkong.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1910.

Notices to Consignees

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

SAXONIA.

Captain BAKER, having arrived, Con-

signees of Goods are hereby informed that

their goods are being landed and placed at

their risk in the Godowns and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong &

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,

whence delivery may be obtained

against Bills of Lading countersigned by

the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before

Friday.

All claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here, after

which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 2nd August

will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods

must be left in the Godowns where they

will be examined on the 2nd August, at

3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us

in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:-

Ex s.s. *Penang* from New York.Ex s.s. *Suez* from Suez.Ex s.s. *Aden* from Aden.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

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THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE
VIA DAIRIN.SUMMER SCHEDULE.
(Effective from May 1, 1910).THIRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently
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Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. 'Kobe Maru' and 'Saikio Maru' (each 2,877 tons
as follows:-

NORTH-BOUND			
Station	Train	Time	Days
Shanghai (Steamer)	.....Lv.	1.00 p.m.	Satur. or Sun.
Dairin (Train)	.....Lv.	10.24 p.m.	Mon. or Tues.
Mukden (Train)	.....Lv.	10.24 p.m.	Tues. or Wed.
Changchun (Train)	.....Lv.	10.45 p.m.	Wed. or Thurs.
Harbin (Train)	.....Lv.	8.00 a.m.	Thurs. or Fri.
Qiqihar (Train)	.....Lv.	11.40 a.m.	Fri. or Sat.
Erbin (Train)	.....Lv.	8.20 p.m.	Sat. or Sun.

Connecting at Harbin with State Express from Moscow.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Station	Train	Time	Days
Harbin (Train)	.....Lv.	11.30 a.m.	Tuesday
Changchun (Train)	.....Lv.	8.40 p.m.	Thursday
Mukden (Train)	.....Lv.	8.00 p.m.	Friday
Dairin (Train)	.....Lv.	4.15 a.m.	Saturday
Shanghai (Steamer)	.....Lv.	1.30 p.m.	Sunday

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtain-

able at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co. and

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Port Arthur and Changchun, and also very shortly at Mukden, all under the Com-

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